



BOROUGH OF OSSETT.

THIRTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

by

WILLIAM GREENWOOD, Esq.



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TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE
BOROUGH OF OSSETT.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the 32nd Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough.

The completion of the Refuse Destructor and the drainage of Roundwood have been the chief sanitary works of the year, and the standard of efficiency attained in former years has been fairly maintained.

The early days of the year found us still battling with the outbreak of smallpox, which was the worst feature of the year 1904, and it was not until March 23rd that the last case was discharged from hospital.

I take this opportunity of thanking you, gentlemen, for giving me the appointment of Medical Officer of Health. I hope you will extend to me and to my suggestions the same courteous treatment always shown to my predecessor, that we may work together with mutual satisfaction for the benefit of the community at large.

I have thought it wise, in preparing this Report, to adhere as closely as possible to the lines of former ones, so as to insure uniformity, and make comparison with other years as easy as possible.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—As in former years, the population has been estimated on the basis of the number of inhabited houses. This plan has given approximately accurate results in the past, as was shown by the smallness of the difference between the estimated and the actual figures at the last census. As it is obviously impossible to get reliable figures showing immigration and emigration, I have left this factor entirely out of the question, relying on the one to balance the other. This method gives us at the middle of the year a population of 13,891.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered was 352, a decrease of 8 upon last year's record. There were 165 males and 187 females. This preponderance of females is unusual, and exactly reverses the figures of last year, when 22 more males than females were born. The illegitimate births amounted to 11, or 3.1 per cent. of the total births. The birth-rate was 25.34, as compared with 26.49 the previous year.

DEATHS.—The corrected number of deaths was 237, still greatly in excess of the number registered in 1903. Last year there were 241 deaths recorded. The corrected death-rate is 17.02. Distributed in their various localities there were:—

53 deaths in the North Ward.

57 deaths in the Central Ward.

77 deaths in the East Ward.

50 deaths in the West Ward.

Below is a table of birth-rate and death-rate for each month of the year:—

Month.				Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
January	...	...	...	31.0	17.2
February	...	...	...	26.7	15.5
March	...	...	...	25.0	19.8
April	...	...	...	19.8	19.8
May	...	...	...	26.0	19.0
June	...	...	...	24.1	6.04
July	...	...	...	23.3	17.2
August	...	...	...	22.4	20.7
September	...	...	...	34.5	13.8
October	...	...	...	31.0	13.8
November	...	...	...	20.7	20.7
December	...	...	...	19.0	20.7

Infantile mortality is a subject which, every year, engrosses more and more the attention of the sanitarian. This year you will find Table V. devoted entirely to the subject, and I would invite your special attention to this important matter, for there is no doubt that many of the deaths here recorded are preventable.

The number of deaths in children under one year was 55, giving an infantile mortality of 153, as against 177 last year. This is a slight improvement, but there still remains much to be done. Taken on the average throughout England and Wales, about one-half of the deaths are directly or indirectly due to improper feeding. There is no possible food to equal that which nature supplies, and when from any cause this is not obtainable, carefully prepared cow's milk diluted with a little water and sweetened with sugar may be made to approximate more closely to the composition of the infant's natural food than anything else. Bread, sago, arrowroot, rusks and corn flour should be rigidly excluded. All these articles contain a large percentage of starch, a substance entirely absent from mother's milk, and one which must undergo an elaborate digestive process before it can be assimilated, a process for which there is no provision in early life.

A further improvement in our infantile death-rate might be obtained if employers of labour and others interested in the matter would discourage as far as possible the too early return to work of young mothers, unless they could show that their infants were left in charge of competent persons. I have myself seen, only a short time ago, an infant of under three months left alone in a cradle, a bottle of stale milk by its side, whilst the mother went out to work, returning only at dinner-time to attend to her child. Where such conditions obtain infant mortality must remain high.

If you refer to Table V. you will see that digestive troubles of various forms accounted for 16 deaths, and we may safely assume that in some of the 6 deaths certified as due to convulsions, some digestive trouble was the primary cause of the convulsion.

The infantile death-rate, however, does not show the whole result of this improper feeding. It would be interesting to know to what extent it is answerable for the general debility which renders so many young children, who have safely passed their first year of life, less able to resist disease in early childhood.

Again referring to the same table, you will notice that Respiratory diseases produced 14 deaths:—Bronchitis 10, laryngitis 1, pneumonia 3. Here again, I am quite sure, some improvement is possible. Is it to be wondered at that so many infants die of bronchitis when you may meet persons carrying or wheeling babies about at any hour of the evening and in the worst of weather?

The words of your late Medical Officer, in last year's report, regarding proper sleeping accommodation for infants, appear to have borne some fruit, for no case of over-laying or suffocation has occurred during the year under review.

Below I give a table comparing the Vital Statistics of England and Wales with those of Ossett.

This comparison gives us very little cause for satisfaction. The birth-rate for England and Wales is 27.2, the lowest on record, yet that of Ossett is nearly 2 per 1,000 less still. Our death-rate is almost 2 per 1,000 higher, and is greater even than that of the great towns. The zymotic death-rate for Ossett is also slightly higher than that of England and Wales, whilst our infantile mortality is 25 per 1,000 greater and 13 in excess of that of the great towns. The birth-rate, death-rate and infant mortality are the lowest ever recorded for England and Wales.

Table comparing the Vital Statistics of England and Wales with those of Ossett.

		England and Wales.	Great Towns (76).	Smaller Towns (141).	England and Wales <i>less</i> the (217 Towns).	OSSETT.
Birth-rate	... ..	27.2*	28.2	26.9	26.3	25.34
Death-rate	... ..	15.2*	15.7	14.4	14.9	17.02
Zymotic Death-rate		1.52	1.88	1.50	1.09	1.59
Infantile mortality (per 1,000 deaths)	... ..	128*	140	132	113	153

*Lowest ever recorded.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

Under One Year.—Fourteen deaths were due to respiratory affections, eleven to premature birth and congenital defects, diarrhoeal diseases accounted for 10, whilst 5 were the result of atrophy and debility. Besides these, there were 2 deaths from whooping cough, 3 from tuberculous disease, 2 from meningitis and 6 from convulsions.

One to Five Years.—Eleven deaths occurred from zymotic diseases, 9 from pulmonary affections and 2 from accidents.

Five to Fifteen Years.—One death occurred from smallpox and 3 from scarlet fever. Tubercular diseases (other than phthisis) claimed 3 victims, whilst one was the result of pneumonia, and 2 of accident.

Fifteen to Twenty-five Years.—There were 2 deaths from smallpox and 1 from scarlet fever. Three were due to phthisis and 1 to each of pneumonia, accident and suicide.

Twenty-five to Sixty-five Years.—Here we have again 2 deaths from smallpox. Sixteen deaths were the result of respiratory affections and 12 of heart disease and 9 of phthisis. Diseases and accidents of parturition caused 3 deaths, whilst cancer, accident and suicide each accounted for 3. Four were due to tubercular affections other than phthisis. There was 1 death from alcoholism.

Sixty-five and Over.—Fifty-four deaths were recorded over 65 years of age. Eleven of these were the result of pulmonary disease, whilst heart disease was accountable for 3. No less than 25, or not quite half of the total deaths at this period were due to "old age."

The average age of those who passed 65 was 73 years. There were

13 deaths between 65 and 70.

27 deaths between 70 and 80.

13 deaths between 80 and 90.

1 over 90.

It is with no little regret that I place on record this death at 93 of one who, for some years past, had been known as the oldest man in the borough. Hale, hearty and very active, he was to be met out and about every day; possessing all his faculties he was able to enjoy life to within very few days of his decease, "senile bronchitis" eventually carrying him off to join the great majority.

If we eliminate the 13 deaths between 65 and 70 years of age, we find that the 41 persons who safely passed the allotted span of life attained an average age of 77 years. December was the most fatal month to our old inhabitants; of the 23 deaths registered in that month twelve were over 65 years of age; of these two were between 65 and 70, six between 70 and 80, three between 80 and 90, and the one alluded to above at 93.

Deaths by violence numbered 10, six due to accident and 4 to suicide.

Eighteen deaths were the subject of enquiry by the coroner.

The chart appended shows the number of deaths from the principal diseases and groups of diseases.

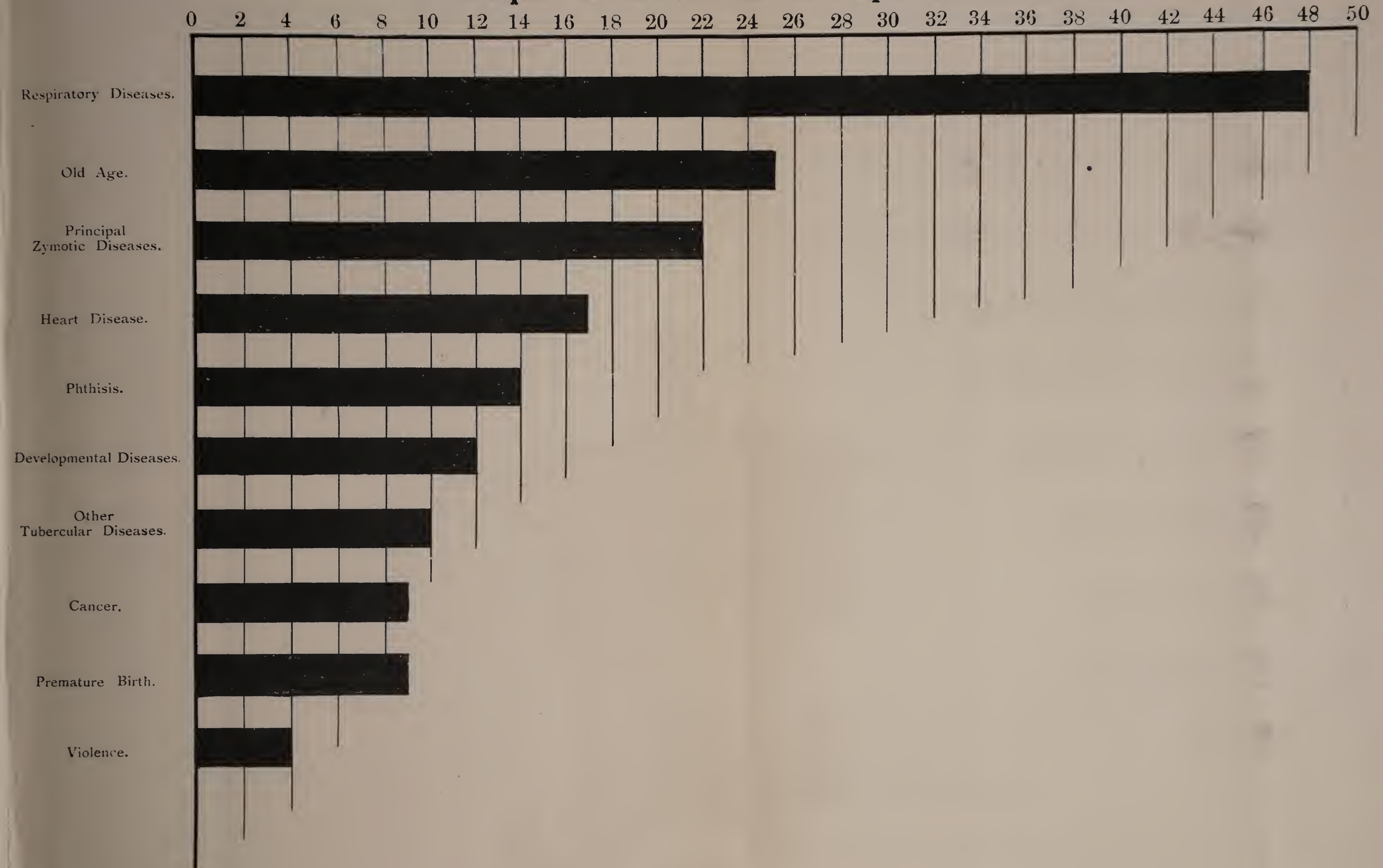
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 194 cases of infectious disease notified during the year. Scarlet fever heads the list with 142 cases. There were 17 of diphtheria, 14 of erysipelas, 10 of enteric fever, 4 of membranous croup and 7 of smallpox.

The North Ward has been the chief sufferer, with 95 cases. The Central had 46, the East 30 and the West 23.

SMALLPOX.—Seven cases were notified during the year, 6 in January and one in February. After January 13th we appeared to come to the end of the trouble; more than a month later, however, on February 21st, one more case was found. Fortunately there was no spread of the disease in connection with it, and on March 23rd this last patient was discharged from the hospital. There was one death from confluent smallpox in an unvaccinated young woman of 25. Five deaths, in all, from this disease, were registered in this district, and all in January, but

Chart, showing the Number of Deaths from the Principal Diseases & Groups of Diseases.



4 of these were of non-residents (inmates of the Dewsbury temporary hospital which was situated within our borough boundary), and these have been considered in the corrected death-rate, giving us a smallpox death-rate of .36 per 1,000 of the population.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease has been prevalent throughout the greater part of the year, but on the whole has been of a mild type. Ten deaths are recorded, or 7.04 per cent. of the cases notified. Six of these fatal cases occurred in children under 5 years. As regards distribution :—

81 cases were notified from the North Ward.

29 from the Central Ward.

17 from the East Ward.

15 from the West Ward.

The fourth quarter was the worst, 56 being notified.

During this period the disease was distributed over the whole borough, no common source of infection was traceable, nor was there at any time such a number of children kept away on account of the disease from any single school as to render its temporary closure advisable.

The death-rate from this disease was .72 per 1,000 of the population.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Ten cases of enteric fever, all from the North Ward, have been notified during the year. Four occurred in one house and 3 in another.

Bacteriological examination confirmed the diagnosis in 8 of these cases.

In one house only were serious insanitary conditions found (that in which four of the patients resided). Here there was no proper water supply, the inmates drawing their water from a well which was found to be seriously contaminated with farm-yard manure. Town's water has now been supplied to remedy this evil. No efficient drainage existed, but this defect has also been removed.

The etiology of the other cases was obscure.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Seventeen cases of diphtheria and 4 of membranous croup have been notified, with 4 deaths. The fatal cases all occurred in children between 1 and 5 years of age. The Central Ward contributed 10 cases of diphtheria and 3 of membranous croup, the East 3 of diphtheria, the West 4 of diphtheria and 1 of membranous croup. There was no case of either of these diseases in the North Ward.

Thirteen specimens were sent to the bacteriologist for examination.

ERYSIPELAS.—Fourteen cases of this disease have been notified, mostly of a mild type, and without any fatal termination.

PUERPERAL FEVER has fortunately been entirely absent during the year.

It is interesting to note that the North Ward, which suffered most from scarlet fever and contributed all the cases of enteric, produced no case of diphtheria, membranous croup or smallpox.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis, though not notifiable in this district, is now generally accepted as an infectious disease. Fourteen deaths have been registered during the year as due to this cause; its early recognition is of great importance, both with a view to its treatment and isolation as far as possible. Where any doubt exists as to diagnosis, bacteriological examination of the sputum is of the greatest assistance, and these examinations are now made free of all cost by the West Riding County Council. Vessels for collection and transmission of sputum can at any time be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health. I should like to see this provision taken much more advantage of in the future. In many districts this disease has been added to the notification schedule, and its adoption here might be of great value, as we have no system of voluntary notification.

A change has been made in the manner of disinfection of clothing and bedding of patients suffering from infectious disease.

Ever since the erection of the steam disinfecter on Storrs Hill the clothing and bedding from infected houses have been treated there.

The Sanitary Authority, however, on the 5th of June decided to discontinue the use of the steam disinfecter, on account of the cost, which was thought to be too great in proportion to the benefit obtained, and disinfection by fumigation by sulphur dioxide in the infected rooms is the alternative method adopted. I cannot help regarding this as a retrograde step; it appears to me false economy to provide a costly apparatus and then leave it idle on account of the cost of working it. I must, however, admit, that so far, I have not found cases of infectious disease traceable to inefficient disinfection. It is my intention to keep a watch on this matter during the current year, so as to be able to give you accurate figures on which to base an opinion after having given the new method a fair trial. I must remind you, gentlemen, that at any time we may be liable to a visitation of smallpox; the present form of disinfection would then be certainly inadequate, and our steam apparatus must be kept in good working order to meet such an emergency. Little or no improvement in the number of cases of infectious disease can be looked for so long as we are without any means of isolation except for smallpox.

METEOROLOGY.

The mean temperature for the year was 48.05 degrees F.; that is higher by 1.35 degrees than its predecessor. As in previous two years, July was again the hottest month, but the average temperature was only 61.46 deg. F., as compared with 63.3 deg. F. in 1904. The warmest day was 78 deg. F. on July 14th, and the coldest 20 deg. F. on January 6th.

The barometer readings have been unusually high, and were over 30 inches in January, May, July and September. The highest reading was 30.77 inches in January, and the lowest 28.69 inches in March. The average barometric readings for the year was 29.82 inches.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall has been extremely light, and the lowest for many years. The highest monthly rainfall was in November, when 3.70 inches were recorded. The total fall for the year only amounted to 20.85 inches, as compared with:—

Year.	Inches.
1902 	23.22
1903 	33.00
1904 	23.65

RAINFALL IN 1905.

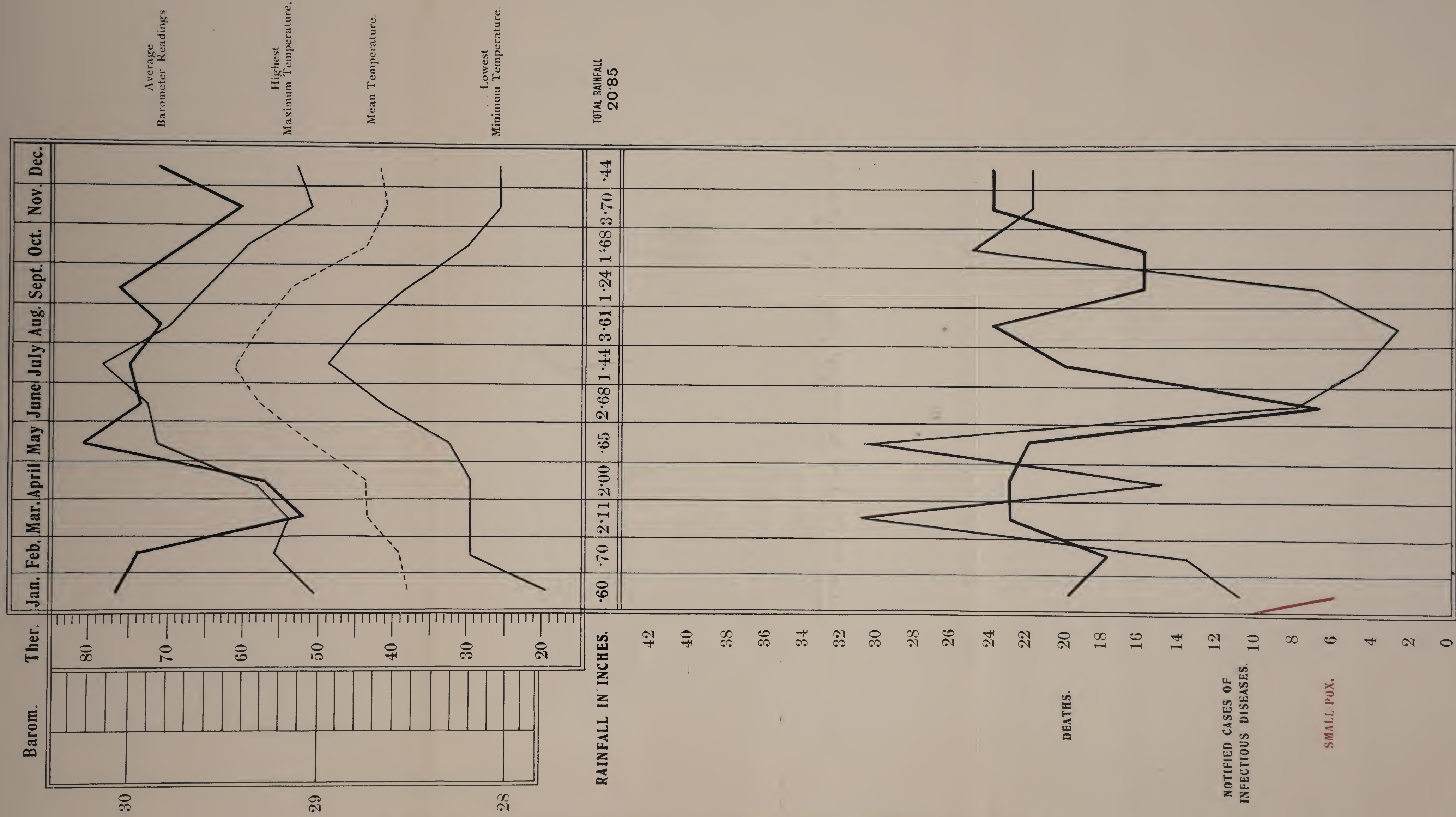
Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	No. of days on which 0.1 or more recorded.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.
January .....	.60	.23	17
February .....	.70	.22	26
March	2.11	.61	27
April	2.00	.37	7
May .....	.65	.51	2
June	2.68	1.14	17
July	1.44	.43	1
August	3.61	.91	26
September	1.24	.57	28
October	1.68	.62	15
November	3.70	.74	11
December .....	.44	.11	28
Total ...	20.85		126

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The appointment of a Sanitary Inspector has enabled us to carry out far more thoroughly the requirements of this Act. Sixty-two inspections have been made during the year, 60 of these being inspections of workshops, 1 of a factory, and 1 of home-worker's premises. On the whole, the premises were found perfectly satisfactory; there were, however, found to be 13 workshops with only one privy or w.c., and used by both sexes. In six the same privy had to do duty for adjoining houses.

This matter should receive the prompt attention of the Sanitary Authority.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER WITH MONTHLY RECORD OF DEATHS
AND NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



NOTE.—THE BAROMETER READINGS ARE CORRECTED TO 32° F. AND REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL.

There is no overcrowding, and there is ample air space for a far greater number of employees. In only five instances was want of cleanliness discovered, and these have been promptly remedied. One other nuisance existed which was also remedied. No dampness or want of drainage of any floor was found, nor was there deficient ventilation anywhere.

There is, I believe, very little home work carried on in the borough; no cases of infectious disease have been notified in home-workers' premises, nor have any notices prohibiting home-work in unwholesome premises being given.

We have at present no complete list relating to home-work.

The workshops on the register at the end of the year numbered 149. Of these—

107 were rag-sorting premises.

4 bake-houses.

14 tailors and clothiers.

13 building trade.

11 all others.

SANITARY WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

Little fault is to be found with the main roads, which, on the whole, have been kept in a capital state of repair. Station Road is still certainly the worst, and little improvement can be expected until the tramway company pave that part of the road between the rails. The Sanitary Authority should do all in their power to bring about this improvement.

Some short streets have been commenced and 74 new houses built during the year. They are chiefly for the accommodation of the working classes, and are quite up to the usual standard, and very similar in construction to those we have of late been accustomed to. All are inspected before habitation is permitted.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE REMOVAL.

The scavenging carried out by the sanitary staff has been very well executed, though the work has increased very greatly. 11,860 ash-pits have been cleansed, an increase of 1,800 since last year, the

total number being then 10,079. The work has been done more cheaply, having cost only £17 7s. 10d. more than last year. The total cost for this year was £721 2s. 5d.

The cost per ashpit was 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., as against 1s. 6d. last year. No inadequacy of scavenging was found. Loads of refuse removed 8,206, at a cost of 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per load.

The new refuse destructor is proving very effective, and is destroying about 100 tons of refuse at the cost of about 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton. I hope soon to see the heat generated by this destructor turned to some useful purpose.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Attempts have been made to lessen the nuisance caused by smoke, but no legal action has been taken in the matter. I think, however, that there has been some little improvement during the past 12 months.

NUISANCES.

The total number of nuisances in hand at the close of 1904 was three, at the end of 1905 four. During the year 68 have been reported, of which 67 were abated. Legal notices were served in two cases, but no summonses or other legal proceedings have been necessary. No cases of overcrowding were reported, nor have any houses been condemned as unfit for habitation.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 12 slaughter-houses on the register. 20 inspections have been made, their condition found to be good; they are properly cleansed and satisfactorily worked. One building now on the list of slaughter-houses is used as a bake-house; I am informed that it is not used as a slaughter-house regularly, but that a pig is occasionally killed there. Any stricture which I might make regarding the inadequacy of this building for a bake-house would equally apply to its use as a slaughter-house, when these two very much opposed occupations are carried on under these unsatisfactory conditions.

SEWERS AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year 1,106 yards of new sewer of 12 inches diameter have been laid at Roundwood, with 12 man-holes and 3 ventilating shafts, thus completing the drainage of that district. The sewerage works have proved satisfactory, the effluents of the southern outfall have been particularly good; some complaints, however, have been received about the effluent from the eastern outfall.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of the future water supply of the town is one that has aroused great interest and no little anxiety in the public mind during the past 12 months, and it is satisfactory to know that the supply from our present source is to be continued. Our present supply is excellent in quality, its weakest point being its action upon lead. If the Sanitary Authority will insist on other than lead pipes being used for the conveyance of water from the mains to the houses we shall probably hear and see little of lead poisoning in the future. There is now only one house, and that uninhabited, which is not connected with the town supply. There has been some inconvenience during the year from lack of pressure in some parts of the town; steps have been taken to remedy this.

On the whole, gentlemen, the sanitary condition of the town is undoubtedly satisfactory. Much has been accomplished in the past, and we must work for steady progress to bring about still better conditions.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE C.**1905.**

OSSETT SANITARY DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

William Greenwood. Salary £50.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, Charles Firth. Salary £100.

What other position does the Sanitary Inspector fill?—Inspector
under Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.

WATER SUPPLY—

Quality good. Action on lead slight.

Any extensions or change during 1905?—No.

Any inadequacy in any part?—No.

SEWERAGE—

Is the district systematically sewered?—Yes.

Is rainfall from roads excluded?—No.

Extensions or Improvements during 1905:—

Sewers 1.451 yards.

Man-holes 15.

Ventilating Shafts 5.

Any inadequacy, and where?—Yes; at Healey.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

System adopted.—Precipitation and land filtration.

Any extensions in 1905?—No.

Any complaint in neighbourhood of sewage works?—No.

SCAVENGING—

Are the privy-middens, ash-places, etc., cleansed by sanitary
staff, by contractors, or by owners and tenants?—Cleansed
by Corporation staff. Carting by contract to destructor.

Any inadequacy of scavenging?—No.

ADOPTIVE ACTS—

Any diseases added to notification schedule, e.g., Measles,
Chicken-pox, etc.?—No.

Any system of voluntary notification of Phthisis?—No.

BYE-LAWS—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1905—

(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1875?—No.

(b) Under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890?—No.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Condition.
Common Lodging Houses	None			
Canal Boats	None			
Slaughter Houses	12	12	20	Good.
Cow-sheds	List not completed.			
Offensive Trades	5		12	
(Please specify nature). ...3 tripe boilers, 2 fellmongers.				

COWSHEDS—

Give date of Regulations in force under D.C.M. Order.—September, 1887.

Any special inspection made during 1905?—List now being formed.

Any systematic veterinary inspection of cows?—No.

Any action taken by outside authorities, e.g., under “Milk Clauses,” concerning milk supplied from this district?—No.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—

What disinfecting apparatus is available and where is it situate?—Hot air apparatus at hospital, Storr's Hill.

How are dwellings disinfected?—With sulphur dioxide.

Any placards or handbills issued during 1905?—No.

SCHOOLS—

Number closed during 1905 on account of sickness?—None.

Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly with school life during 1905?—No.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT—

Number of Factories inspected?—One.

Number of Workshops inspected?—60.

Number of Homeworkers' premises inspected?—One.

Defects found?—Want of cleanliness, five. Other nuisances, one. All remedied.

Number of Workshops on register?—149, including rag-sorting premises 107, bake-houses 4, tailors and clothiers 14, building trade 13, others 11.

Any cases of anthrax in factories or workshops during 1905?
No.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902—

Number of such Midwives disinfected by sanitary authority
under Rule E. 5 of the Central Midwives Board?—None.

DWELLINGS—

Number of houses built during 1905?—74.

General character?—Good.

Any occupied houses unfit for habitation?—No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—No.

Medical Report 4.

Any action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes
Acts?—No.

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?—No.

Are records kept?—No.

ALLOTMENTS ACTS—

Any need for further provision?—No.

NUISANCES—

Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1904.—3.

At close of 1905.—4.

Reported during 1905.—68.

Abated during 1905.—67.

Total number of legal notices served for abatement of nuis-
ances during 1905.—2.

Number of sink wastes disconnected during 1905.—4.

Number of closets newly constructed during 1905.—40.

Number of closets reconstructed during 1905.—9.

Kinds.—6 privies, 3 w.c.'s.

METEOROLOGY—

Mean temperature for year 1905.—48.05 deg. F.

Rainfall.—20.85 inches.

Has there been any poisoning during 1905 attributable to—
Arsenical beer?—No.

Ptomaines?—No.

Lead contaminated water?—No.

Smoke observations taken.—10.

Burial Grounds—Number in District.—5.

Mortuaries—Number in District.—One.

BIRTHS (during 1905)—

Males 165, Females 187 ; total 352.

Number illegitimate, included in above.—11.

DEATHS (during 1905)—

(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., total actually registered in the district, without any correction.—227.

(2) Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated.—Males 103, Females 137 ; 237.

Number uncertified, included in the above.—None.

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TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.				Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate*				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
1895	11,226	316	28.15	59	186	205	18.3				
1896	11,460	315	27.48	49	155	198	17.3				
1897	11,677	317	27.14	49	154	192	16.4				
1898	11,695	306	26.17	58	189	223	19.1	6	3	226	19.3
1899	12,134	336	27.69	56	166	214	17.6		8	216	17.8
1900	12,327	310	25.14	63	203	221	17.9	2	4	223	18.0
1901	12,951	343	26.48	58	169	243	18.7		5	248	19.1
1902	13,152	342	26.0	63	184	231	17.5		2	233	17.7
1903	13,377	350	26.1	46	131	202	14.9		2	202	15.1
1904	13,625	360	26.42	64	177	241	17.68	4	4	241	17.68
Averages for years 1895-1904	12,362	339	26.47	56	171	218	17.5	4	4.3	227	17.8
1905	13,891	352	25.34	77	218	227	16.3		10	237	17.02

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water). 3230

Total population at all ages 12,903
Number of inhabited houses 3,137 } At Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house .. 4.1

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the Dis- trict.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	North.	C'ntr'l.	East.	West.	
Smallpox	5			1	2	2					5	5
Measles	1		1							1		
Scarlet fever ..	10		6	3	1			6	2	1	1	
Whooping-cough ..	2	2						1			1	
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ..	4		4						1	2	1	
Diarrhœa	7	7						2	3	2		
Enteritis	3	3						1		2		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	14	1			3	9	2	2	2	7	3	
Other tubercular diseases	10	2	1	3		4		2	3	4	1	
Cancer, malignant disease	9					3	1	3	3	2	1	
Bronchitis	28	10	2			9	7					
Pneumonia	20	3	6	1	1	7	2	4	4	5	7	
Other diseases of res- piratory organs ..	2	2								1	1	
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	1					1		1				
Premature Birth ..	9	9							4	3	2	
Diseases & accidents of parturition ..	3					3		1	1		1	
Heart diseases ..	17			2		12	3	3	4	7	3	
Accidents	6		2		1	3		2	1	3		
Suicides	4				1	3		2		1	1	
All other causes ..	82	16	1	6	1	13	39	23	29	36	22	
All causes	237	55	23	16	10	69	54	53	57	77	50	

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.	{ Certified ... Uncertified ...	10	8	3		21	6	7	6	5	2	1	2	1	2	2		55
Common Infectious Diseases.	{ Small-pox ... Chicken-pox ... Measles ... Scarlet Fever ... Diphtheria : Croup Whooping Cough ...						1						1					2
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Diarrhoea, all forms Enteritis ... (not Tuberculous) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh..						1	2	2				1	1		1		4 4
Wasting Diseases.	{ Premature Birth .. Congenital Defects.. Injury at Birth ... Want of breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	8	1 1			9 1		1										9 2
Tuberculous Diseases.	{ Tuberculous Meningitis ... Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ... Other Tuberculous Diseases ...								1	1					1			3
	Erysipelas ... Syphilis ... Rickets ... Meningitis ... (not Tuberculous)							2								1		1 2
	Convulsions ... Bronchitis ... Laryngitis ... Pneumonia ... Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes ..	2	2 3	1 1		5 4			1	2	2				1			6 10 1 3
TOTALS ...		10	8	3		21	6	7	6	5	2	1	2	1	2	2		55

District (or sub-division) of Ossett.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905) ... 13891.

Births in the year { legitimate ... 341
 { illegitimate... 11

Deaths from ALL CAUSES
 AT ALL AGES ... 237

TABLE VI.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Births, and Deaths, for the year 1905 and ten years preceding.

Year.	Estimated population.	Number of inhabited houses.	Registered Births.			Registered Deaths.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Total at all ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.
1905	13,891	3473	165	187	352	237	55	78
1895	11,226	2554	155	161	316	205	59	84
1896	11,460	2605	165	150	315	198	49	80
1897	11,677	2654	159	158	317	192	49	83
1898	11,695	2658	138	168	306	223	58	90
1899	12,132	2758	168	168	336	214	56	74
1900	12,327	2802	154	156	310	221	63	88
1901	12,942	3137	174	169	343	248	58	81
1902	13,152	3280	174	168	342	321	63	102
1903	13,377	3344	169	181	350	202	46	73
1904	13,625	3416	191	169	360	241	64	99

TABLE VII.

Death-rates per 1000 of the population from various diseases.

Zymotic Diseases.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Cancer.	Violence.
1.59	0.36	0.72	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.50	1.00	3.59	0.29	0.28

